

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
DECEMBER 29, 1914

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVEN-
TION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, DECEM-
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1915.

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 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.

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Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., Thomas W. Butcher, M. A., President.
 Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., D. I. McEachron, Acting President.
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 Utah University, Salt Lake, Utah, J. T. Kinsbury, Sc. D., Ph. D., President.
 Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, J. A. Widtsoe, Ph. D., President.

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., C. A. Lory, Sc. D., LL. D., President.

The Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Theodore C. Burgess, Ph. D., President.
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 Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., Walter A. Agnew, D. D., President.
 Eureka College, Eureka, Ill., H. O. Pritchard, M. A., President.
 Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D., President.
 Lincoln College, Lincoln, Ill., J. H. McMurray, Ph. D., President.
 Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., Huber W. Hurt, President.
 Millikin University, Decatur, Ill., George E. Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., Theodore Kemp, D. D., President.
 William and Vashti College, Aledo, Ill., ———, President.
 Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., G. M. Potter, B. A., President.
 McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., J. F. Harmon, D. D., President.
 Carthage College, Carthage, Ill., H. D. Hoover, Ph. D., President.
 Eastern Illinois State Normal School, Charleston, Ill., Livingston C. Lord, LL. D., President.
 Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., G. A. Andreen, Ph. D., President.
 Southern Illinois State Normal School, Carbondale, Ill., Henry W. Shryock, Ph. B., President.

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Hartford Public High School, Hartford, Conn., C. C. Hyde, A. B., Principal.
 Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., S. J. McPherson, D. D., Headmaster.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., S. C. Jones, C. E., Superintendent.
 Normal School of Physical Education, Battle Creek, Mich., William W. Hastings, Ph. D., Dean.
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Alfred E. Stearns, A. M., Principal.
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 U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., M. Friedman, Superintendent.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the executive committee, at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, December 29, 1914, at 10.30 a.m.

The secretary called the meeting to order and reported the unavoidable absence of the president, and also the death, during the year, of the vice president of the association.

Professor R. Tait McKenzie, of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected chairman.

The roll was called, and the following were recorded in attendance:

I. Accredited delegates representing:

1. Active members:

Director R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University.
 Director P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute.
 Doctor J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College.
 Dean Louis Bevier, Jr., Rutgers College.
 Professor C. E. Bolser, Dartmouth College.
 Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri.
 President C. W. Chamberlin, Denison University.
 Professor W. F. Coover, Iowa State College.
 Professor F. W. Dixon, Ohio Wesleyan University.
 Mr. M. H. Eddy, Williams College.
 Doctor G. W. Ehler, University of Wisconsin.
 Mr. F. Fletcher, Washington and Lee University.
 Professor J. L. Griffith, Drake University.
 Director Frank Haggerty, University of Akron.
 Professor W. O. Hamilton, University of Kansas.
 Professor C. S. Hicks, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
 Dean Walter Hullihen, University of the South.
 Director George A. Huff, University of Illinois.
 Professor C. J. Hunt, Carleton College.
 Professor T. L. Jones, New York University.
 Professor Preston Kyes, Bowdoin College.
 Professor W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia.
 Professor G. H. Lamson, Connecticut Agricultural College.
 Professor O. C. Lester, University of Colorado.
 Professor W. C. Lowe, Syracuse University.
 Professor S. A. McComber, Union College.
 Mr. J. H. McCulloch, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
 Doctor J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College.
 Professor R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania.
 Professor G. L. Meylan, Columbia University.
 Director C. S. Miller, University of Pittsburgh.
 Professor J. A. Miller, Swarthmore College.
 Mr. F. W. Moore, Harvard University.
 Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.
 Director Lewis Omer, Northwestern University.
 Professor P. C. Phillips, Amherst College.
 Director G. E. Pyle, West Virginia University.

Professor J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.
 Doctor D. B. Reed, University of Chicago.
 Professor H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University.
 Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
 Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin College and Kenyon College.
 Professor C. J. Sembower, Indiana University.
 Professor E. A. Smith, Allegheny College.
 Mr. V. C. Snyder, Mount Union College.
 Professor J. P. Sprague, Grinnell College.
 Director E. O. Stiehm, University of Nebraska.
 Professor T. A. Storey, College of the City of New York.
 Dean W. J. Teeters, State University of Iowa.
 Professor E. von den Steinen, Western Reserve University.
 Doctor H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota.
 Mr. R. S. Younglove, Stevens Institute of Technology.

2. Joint members:

Mr. F. C. Brown, Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association.
 Professor G. W. Bryant, Iowa Athletic Conference.
 Professor R. H. Motten, Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference.
 Doctor G. W. Weede, Kansas College Athletic Conference.

3. Associate members:

Mr. W. Huston Lillard, Phillips Academy, Andover.

II. Visiting delegates representing:

1. Active members:

Professor Percy Bordwell, State University of Iowa.
 Director F. H. Cann, New York University.
 Professor F. R. Castleman, Ohio State University.
 Doctor L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota.
 Doctor J. C. Elson, University of Wisconsin.
 Director R. N. Fargo, University of Illinois.
 Doctor Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University.
 Doctor Edwin Fauver, Princeton University.
 Professor R. G. Flickinger, Northwestern University.
 Mr. H. L. Gill, University of Illinois.
 Mr. Percy D. Houghton, Harvard University.
 Professor C. W. Hetherington, University of Wisconsin.
 Mr. J. E. Ingersoll, Dartmouth College.
 Doctor W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin.
 Professor D. W. Morehouse, Drake University.
 Mr. H. E. Osborne, Williams College.
 Professor P. F. Peck, Grinnell College.
 Mr. T. R. Robinson, Northwestern University.
 Professor R. E. Wilson, Northwestern University.
 Mr. Paul Withington, Harvard University.
 Mr. R. C. Zuppke, University of Illinois.

2. Local associations:

Professor S. W. Beyer, Missouri Valley Conference.
 Dean Walter Hullihen, Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.
 Professor J. L. A. Pyre, Indiana Intercollegiate Conference.

3. Non-members:

Mr. Walter Camp, Yale University.
 Professor A. F. Carpenter, University of Washington.
 Professor W. W. Cort, Macalester College.
 Mr. W. N. Cramer, Cornell College.
 Professor H. E. Griffith, Knox College.
 Professor E. G. Hoefer, University of Wyoming.
 Director F. L. Muhl, Illinois Wesleyan University.
 Professor M. E. Nonnamaker, Northwestern College.
 Dean F. M. Porter, University of Southern California.
 Mr. W. C. Rigby, Cornell College.
 Professor P. B. Sampson, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
 Mr. A. W. Totman, University of Maine.

The following papers and addresses were then presented:

"The Professional versus the Educational in College Athletics,"
 Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin College. (See page 52.)
 "The Andover Plan," Mr. W. Huston Lillard, Phillips Academy,
 Andover, Mass. (See page 59.)
 "Mental Training in Football," Mr. Percy D. Haughton,
 Harvard University. (See page 64.)

REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

Reports were received from the district representatives as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

DEAN FRANK G. WREN, TUFTS COLLEGE.

My report as representative from the first district consists of a brief list of the topics discussed in our New England Conference, that you may understand what problems have arisen, and secondly, the result of an investigation as to radical changes which have been adopted during the past year.

The seventh annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics was held in Boston in May, 1914. Twenty-five delegates representing sixteen institutions were present. Nine of these institutions were members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Among the topics discussed were freshman eligibility, solicitation of athletes, substitution of team trophies for individual prizes in track athletics, advisability of keeping baseball coach off the bench, advisability of basket ball as an intercollegiate sport, and the subscription, ticket, or tax method of financing athletics. No formal action is taken at these meetings, but they are extremely valuable in iron-

ing out troubles. Mr. Walter Camp was present as a visitor and contributed largely to the value of the meeting.

In the informal discussion a proposal was made that men of large experience in the control of athletics should visit the institutions represented in the association and give information which should be of the greatest value to the colleges. The suggestion met with general approval from the delegates.

The need of establishing a general course in athletics was presented by Mr. Garcelon, the president of the association, who outlined the work which had been carried on at Harvard under his direction. He said that he found that college students appreciated the opportunity to learn the technique of the different athletic sports. Mr. Camp said that such a knowledge of athletics made teaching much more effective and enabled the teacher to do a great deal of good.

The above summary can only indicate the great value of these conferences in helping in the solution of the problems of individual institutions.

As to the radical changes in the individual institutions, I find that there is a slow but perceptible movement toward the higher standards of athletics among the students in New England colleges. Some principles that a few years ago had to be administered by constant advice are now taken for granted.

Amherst has adopted a strict amateur rule which goes into effect June 23, 1915. At the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the one-semester freshman eligibility requirement was established in September of this year. The same institution has adopted a rule which states that no man is eligible to compete in athletics who has signed with or played on any baseball team of any league which is under the control of the National Commission of Baseball Leagues. No other changes in eligibility rules have been reported.

At Amherst, basket ball has taken the place of ice hockey as an intercollegiate sport. A new basket ball league has been formed with Amherst, Union, Wesleyan and Williams as members. An attempt has been made between Wesleyan, Williams and Amherst to abolish the pre-season training in football, but no official action has been taken. It is the intention that the colleges will not have their teams on the ground until the Monday of the week when college opens.

The most important change in the rules governing athletics in the secondary schools of New England is the new list of eligibility rules for high school athletics, which have been adopted by a very large majority of the large and medium-sized schools in the state of Connecticut. It is reported that probably nine-tenths of the high school pupils in that state are now under these

rules, and that there is a greater tendency on the part of the pupils to approve and observe the regulations.

The year has been an unusually successful one in point of view of the number of men engaged in athletics and the cordial relations existing between contestants. The optimistic spirit among those controlling the athletic interests of the New England colleges indicates continued advance toward the highest standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play.

SECOND DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR A. F. JUDD, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.

Your representative in the second district wishes to report for the colleges and universities of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and West Virginia. In this territory there are about thirty members in the National Collegiate Association. Many colleges and universities in the district that conduct their athletics along rather extensive lines are not members of the association, and thus far efforts to secure them as members have not been successful.

In western New York there are quite a few institutions not enrolled. In western Pennsylvania the larger schools are all members. In West Virginia, the University of West Virginia is the only institution of ten or twelve that is enrolled, although there is increased athletic activity throughout the state. Eastern Pennsylvania, eastern and central New York and New Jersey are well represented.

Conferences and Associations. The second district has practically no conferences. The conference in Western Pennsylvania, formerly known as the Western Pennsylvania Collegiate Athletic Association, gradually dropped out of existence after a period in which the schools enrolled did not faithfully observe the rules, which were very strict for the small colleges represented. One of these rules was the one-year residence rule.

West Virginia had a conference with the University of West Virginia and smaller colleges enrolled as members, but this has also dropped out of existence, and was never particularly active in governing the athletics of the schools of the state.

A conference known as the Bi-State Conference, composed of the University of Pittsburgh, Washington and Jefferson College and the University of West Virginia, was formed two years ago. This conference adopted rules covering migration, scholarship-standing, hours of class work, summer baseball, etc. Meetings of the members of this conference are held annually, and cases in dispute are adjusted. Since the conference was organized, the

three members have been observing the rules to the letter, and have permitted no loopholes. For instance, we find that a number of the large universities which enjoy high standing in athletics interpret the one-year migratory rule as applying only to schools of equal standing. With this interpretation, an athlete may enter their school after competing at a small school and, after remaining out of competition one year, under the residence rule, he may compete three years. In the Bi-State Conference, they interpret the migratory rule as applying against every school that gives a degree, no matter how small the enrollment.

Eligibility. Previous remarks regarding conferences cover generally the question of eligibility in the districts mentioned. Of the thirty or more members of the association from this district, only four have the one-year residence rule in force. The University of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania State College have announced the adoption of the rule, increasing the total to six. Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Syracuse are the other members which observe the rule.

About one-half the institutions have the one-year migratory rule, although there seems to be a lack of migratory students who participate in athletics.

The matter of proper scholastic standing is being watched carefully at almost all the schools, and this has helped more than anything else to eliminate any unsatisfactory conditions that may have existed in the past.

Interest in different branches of sport. Football enjoyed a very successful season from every standpoint. There were few serious injuries.

Baseball, basket ball and track have maintained their popularity, there being a marked increase in interest in track athletics, which we attribute largely to increased development of this branch of athletics in the high and preparatory schools. There is a flourishing collegiate track association in Pennsylvania for institutions of less than one thousand enrollment. This, of course, debars the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State College and the Carnegie Institute of Technology. The University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State and the Carnegie Institute meet in dual competitions.

Summer baseball is played to a great extent throughout the district, some institutions permitting students to play who have played on national agreement teams.

The minor sports, such as wrestling, swimming, fencing, tennis, etc., are fostered only by the large institutions of the district, this being possibly due to the fact that they have better facilities for their development.

THIRD DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR ALBERT LEFEVRE, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The condition of intercollegiate sport in the South Atlantic district, while leaving many things to be desired, is encouraging for one who views history by decades rather than by years. It may be safely asserted that the spirit of amateurism has grown, and that the field conduct of the players has improved in fineness. While interest and enthusiasm have not abated, the undergraduates, the alumni, and the public are no longer as wanton in their expressions of subversive partisanship.

(1) It is a pleasure to report that there appears to be a growing desire, among those who think earnestly upon athletic problems, to minimize the hippodromic features of collegiate sport. The belief is arising that too much attention has been given to increasing the number of spectators, and too little to increasing the number of participants. Too frequently have our contests been staged for the public eye, rather than for the undergraduate good. However far the third district may be from the realization of President Harper's vision, the faculty of one institution at least has recently taken a step in the right direction by forbidding the football team to play on any grounds other than those of one of the contestants. This action, of course, is simply in accord with the best precedent of the East and West, and there is reason to hope that it will be generally adopted in the South. This measure will tend, perhaps, towards overcoming the popular newspaper misconception that the public, because it pays, is a proprietor of, rather than a guest at, intercollegiate contests. Doubtless the "pink sheet" editor in the other districts may not feel the same lofty sense of ownership and responsibility, but in the third district his persistent attempt to govern and control a university's athletics results in the perennial demand that the football team, especially, shall be employed for the purpose of stimulating civic pride and "boosting" municipalities. Therefore, the team must play whomsoever, wheresoever, and whensoever the all-knowing sporting editor shall determine. Such influences must be strongly resisted.

(2) Another evidence that the educational values of athletics are being emphasized is to be discovered in the fact that the control is passing from undergraduate athletic associations to the faculties. The importance of this change of the center of athletic gravity is almost self-evident, and should receive general recognition.

(3) Intimately associated with this idea is the proper interpretation of the relationship of coaches to an educational institution. This association may recall that in the report of the secretary for 1910, forty-six of seventy institutions expressed them-

selves in favor of having as coaches either members of the faculty, alumni, or undergraduates. Five other institutions were even more drastic, and advocated further restrictions in that they declared their belief that none but members of the faculty should coach the teams. Seven institutions expressed their approval of this principle, but did not consider it feasible for the time being. The remaining twelve voted negatively, but the secretary added in his report that of the answers from these twelve, some were signed by the coaches not alumni who were then employed by the institutions to which the questionnaire was sent. One, we read, declared that it was impossible for the faculty or alumni to compete with the "dirty work" of the hired or professional coach. In view of these facts, is it too much to expect that the national influence of this association be exercised within the third district, at least for the fulfillment of the ideal of 1910? Or are we to turn our backs upon principles which have been declared upon this floor in unmistakable terms since the inception of this organization? One institution in the South Atlantic district has for seven years lived up to this ideal, and has developed a system of graduate coaching, in accordance with which the alumni gratuitously serve their *alma mater*. Is or is not an institution to understand that this achievement accords with the counsel and inspiration of the National Collegiate Athletic Association?

(4) When one turns aside from consideration of faculty control and coaching systems, it is interesting to note that in the third district we have 57 varieties of eligibility rules, and 114 diversities of administration thereof. For illustration, one institution may effectively prevent all summer ball playing for money; another may theoretically prohibit all summer ball playing with or without money, save on the home team of the player; a third may frankly confess its inability to cope with the situation; another may make no persistent effort; while finally still another may unblushingly avow that any player is eligible who is not receiving pay at the institution at which he is playing. (I look forward to inspiration, if not enlightenment, from the wonted annual, perennial, and immemorial "Auseinandersetzung" in the Rathskeller this evening.)

(5) In regard to rules of playing, it may be said that the football rules seem to be generally regarded as satisfactory, although many followers of the game suggest the restoration of the on-side kick. There are, moreover, some smaller colleges which desire, either wisely or unwisely, that three downs should take the place of four, on the ground that heavy teams can plow their way ten yards in four tries, without being forced to resort to the open game.

The National Collegiate Rules for track are not in general use

in the South Atlantic district. They seem to be either unobtainable or obtained with unnecessary difficulty. The real difficulty, however, arises out of the fact that some of the members of this association not only do not demand, but even refuse, to run their meets under these rules.

Basket ball continues to grow in favor and improve in character, while at the same time the game under the present rules is regarded by many as needlessly rough. Soccer has not yet been introduced in any southern institution, and consequently there is no report to be made about it.

(6) As far as athletic conferences and associations are concerned, there may be found again a diversity of practices and a conflict of ideas. Mention, in the first place, may be made of the South Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association, an undergraduate organization, the object of which is to promote track athletics and arrange meets between the members thereof. Whatever success may have attended its efforts, it can exert but little influence in actualizing the purposes of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, for the plain reason that it is an undergraduate and not an institutional or faculty organization at all.

Within this third district are to be found several members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The well-known work of this association, which covers a wide and diversified territory, has merited and received general appreciation. The heterogeneity of its membership, however, seriously discounts its effectiveness. The logic of events has very recently forced a division of the members into two classes. Moreover, the existence of a central committee, which determines the eligibility of players, in the opinion of many, tends necessarily towards decreasing the moral responsibility of individual universities and colleges. Under such a condition, even the authorities of individual institutions may be psychologically misled into adopting the attitude of the lawyer, holding a brief in advocacy of the eligibility of his players, rather than that of the impartial judge rendering his decisions under a rigid sense of honor.

One of the most effective associations in this district is the Eastern Virginia Association. It is small in number, consisting of only four members, Richmond College, Randolph-Macon, Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary. They are geographically near to each other, all being within a radius of less than fifty miles. The membership is homogeneous. Each college is autonomous in its administration of athletic eligibility. Because of these characteristics, and because they have lived responsible and upright lives, there have been no suspicions or distrust, which breed backbiting and dissension.

A relationship, which may be described as an informal one, exists between other institutions. For example, the state uni-

versities of North Carolina and Virginia have agreements concerning uniformity of athletic codes, and endeavor not to play teams representing institutions whose codes are not in essential conformity with theirs. This arrangement has for many years been an effective and wholesome relation.

Report should furthermore be made that there is now in process of organization a South Atlantic Conference of Southern State Universities. This conference, although limiting membership to state universities, is in other respects similar to the Missouri Valley Conference. A preliminary meeting of representatives of the universities of North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia has already been held, and a meeting for permanent organization is set for the latter part of January. Other southern state universities will be invited to become members and to cooperate in a movement, from which, it is believed, much may be hoped. The community of both the educational and athletic interests between southern state universities, the similarity of their athletic problems and perplexities, logically suggest the formation of such an association. The conference will be one of faculties and will stand for faculty control. It will develop uniformity of eligibility principles and methods of administration. The membership is homogeneous; each institution, being autonomous, will therefore be held to its moral responsibility. Experience teaches that it is fundamentally wrong in principle to permit any institution to escape its own responsibilities for athletic purity by hiding behind the cloak of a central committee.

The lessons of experience seem to compel the conclusion that local associations, formed without regard to the character and similarity of the members, are not the best instrumentalities for the realization of the highest ideals of American intercollegiate athletics. Finally, the indiscriminate affiliation of members within an association naturally leads to contests between ill-mated institutions—and that is a menace.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR H. E. BUCHANAN, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

1. The year has been a rather turbulent one, owing to the fact that the one-year rule for football was being tried by the larger institutions. This step was taken by the S. I. A. A. at its annual meeting in Jacksonville, in 1913, and became effective for colleges having more than four hundred students at the opening of the football season in 1914. All institutions which applied the rule favored it again, except Vanderbilt. At the recent convention an attempt was made to pass a straight one-year rule applicable to all members of the association, but it

failed, owing largely to the opposition of the smaller colleges. As the constitution now stands, each institution has its own choice as to whether or not it will enforce the one-year rule. Just what the result will be is rather hard to say.

2. The southern teams nearly all suffered from reduced attendance. The only exception, as far as I know, was the University of Tennessee, which drew larger crowds than usual, owing to its rather sudden rise from a third or fourth rate team to the championship. The general reduction in attendance was probably due to the stringent money conditions in the cotton states.

3. Football continues to be the favorite college game. There were remarkably few injuries this year, and no fatalities. Greater interest is shown in track and some good teams were put out. There was nothing unusual in the baseball season or basket ball season, both sports showed a healthy increase in caliber and the number of colleges putting out teams.

4. The percentage of the student body which actually engages in some form of physical culture is still small at all the colleges. Some institutions are planning to have a medical inspector and give compulsory physical training based on his recommendation. This is a move in the right direction, and we look for conditions to improve greatly, with better gymnasiums, athletic fields, and larger student bodies.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR J. F. A. PYRE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

While it is always too early to make predictions in regard to matters of athletic control, the Western Conference has felt justified in felicitating itself, this year, upon the arrival of an "era of good feeling." The diligence of the past ten years is beginning to be rewarded by an harmonious understanding as to the standard requisites of athletic control, and by a more and more complete confidence, on the part of each member of the conference, in the willingness and ability of all the others to make the principles of the conference effective. As a result of this standardization many matters which formerly required the attention of the conference or its committees now adjust themselves by routine. During the past year there have been no undignified "protests," and the eligibility committee has had almost a sinecure. There are still problems, of course, and there will be, for some time to come, enough new questions to be settled to keep the conference from falling into an unwholesome lethargy; but for the time being, most of the large questions seem to have been settled. Summer baseball still hovers

in the offing and on the eastern skirts of the conference, or wherever there are large industrial populations, there seems a likelihood that professional football may have to be dealt with at some time in the future. The large cities also engender certain minor problems which do not affect those institutions that are located in small communities.

Not the least of the favorable conditions in the conference is the local harmony which seems to prevail between the various athletic boards and their faculty and student constituencies. Here again the gradual standardization of eligibility and of scholarship requirements has wrought for peace and for purity. The general acceptance of faculty control of athletic finance has helped to keep things in order and facilitated control in every direction. There is good reason to hope that constant association with the ideals of sane athletics related in a rational manner to the scholarly life of the participants in intercollegiate contests is beginning to produce a better habit of mind in regard to these matters among students everywhere, and even, as time goes on, to permeate the alumni bodies.

The most striking piece of local legislation the past year was the abolition at Wisconsin of intercollegiate competition in rowing. The results of an investigation by the clinical faculty of the university in regard to the effects of this sport upon the health, especially upon the cardiac conditions of the participants, seemed to justify no less peremptory action. In spite of the popularity and long standing of this sport at Wisconsin, the discussions of the matter on the part of undergraduates, while not always favorable, were admirably reasonable and just, and the best possible exemplification of the improved spirit in which the student addresses himself to athletic questions.

Financially, the season was a successful one for most of the colleges of the conference. Some improvement in the manner of arranging schedules has been attempted by the faculty representatives, but with a light hand, for the reason that the conference is reluctant to figure actually, or in the popular mind, as a "playing league." The appointment of officials has been admirably managed through a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Smith of Iowa, whose absence from this post on account of his unfortunate illness will be deeply felt. On the side of prowess, the signal successes of the past season have lain with the University of Illinois, which promises to be a main contender in the future for first honors in numerous branches of intercollegiate competition. The suggestion of Illinois to climax the football season with an intersectional contest between the winning conference eleven and a representative eastern team did not, however, in spite of the worthiness of the object proposed, meet a cordial reception among the other colleges of the conference.

Probably the most significant act of the conference during the year was the establishment, out of its surplus funds, of a "Conference Medal." This emblem will be awarded by the faculty of each college "to the student of each graduating class of each institution who has attained the greatest proficiency in athletics and in scholastic work." As actions are more eloquent than words, it is likely that this action will be effective in setting before the student mind, in very tangible shape, that ideal of athletic prowess ennobled by a partnership with mind and character which all right friends of intercollegiate sport hope to see prevalent among college men.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR D. W. MOREHOUSE, DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

The five states, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and South Dakota, comprising the sixth district, are represented by one or more institutions in the National Collegiate Athletic Association, South Dakota excepted. During the year a letter was sent to each college in the district urging a report on the following topics:

1. The degree of strictness with which the principles of the constitution and by-laws and existing eligibility rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association have been enforced.
2. Modifications of, or additions to, the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly.
3. Progress toward uniformity in the union of athletic interests within the state, through the formation of leagues or other associations.

The replies show that athletics are becoming well organized, and that there is an earnest effort on the part of most of the institutions to keep athletics in their proper relation to other collegiate activities, by means of faculty control.

A second letter was sent to all colleges of rank, not holding membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association, urging them to become members. The smaller colleges in Iowa and Kansas hold joint membership through their state organizations. The state associations of Missouri, Nebraska and South Dakota are not members of this Association.

The Missouri Valley Conference. The members of the Missouri Valley Conference observe the minimum eligibility rules of the National Association *in toto*. The one-year residence rule, the three-years participation rule, and the graduate rule, are notable examples of additional restrictions. The two-sport rule, which was passed by the Conference of Presidents and Governing Boards of the Missouri Valley Institutions, April 19, 1910, was referred to the Conference of Faculty Representatives, with

power to act, February 5, 1914, and rescinded by that body, May 29, 1914. An attempt to define the meaning, in term hours, of the expression "full work" was made at the December meeting of the Missouri Valley Conference. The prospects for an agreement are not bright. A rule was passed in May, 1914, whereby freshman participation in colleges of non-conference rank does not count against the athlete who enters a conference institution. The rule requiring conference institutions to play non-conference institutions of equal rank under Missouri Valley rules has been in force for some time.

The presidents and governing boards at their meeting February 5, 1914, adopted the following resolution: Be it resolved (1) That the president of the conference, at his convenience, appoint a committee of three, consisting of the executives of three institutions, to report to the next session on the advisability of abolishing baseball as an intercollegiate sport, and that this question be listed for discussion at the next session of the conference.

(2) That the faculties of the various institutions composing the conference be requested to consider this question and report their views respectively in a written resolution or summary to the secretary of this body not later than December 1, 1914.

Iowa. In Iowa there are thirty-two colleges and universities. Fifteen of these are members of four different athletic associations. The State University of Iowa is a member of the Chicago Intercollegiate Conference. Iowa State College and Drake University are members of the Missouri Valley Conference. These three institutions, together with Grinnell College, form a body known as the Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The only purpose of this league is to carry on the Iowa State track and field meet each year in May. The association has adopted the eligibility rules of the Missouri Valley Conference verbatim.

Drake University supports, each year in April, the Drake relay meet. This meet is run in three sections: (1) the university, (2) the college, and (3) the scholastic. The first class observes either the Chicago Conference or the Missouri Valley Conference eligibility rules. The second class follows the Iowa Athletic Conference, the Minnesota-Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the Kansas College Athletic Conference, or the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The third class is governed by the Conference of Iowa High Schools.

The Iowa Athletic Conference is composed of Coe, Cornell Grinnell, Highland Park, Iowa Wesleyan, Leander Clark and Simpson Colleges. Its eligibility rules differ from those of the Missouri Valley: (1) In a six-months residence rule. These six months of residence may be gained by a student while he is in the academy. The secretary of the conference writes concerning this rule as follows: "Freshmen whose scholarship is satisfactory are

permitted to compete in baseball and track in their freshman year. After five years of trial, every college in our conference has now approved this rule as making for better scholarship in the freshman class than the one-year rule which was in force in our conference for four years." (2) It does not legislate against summer baseball. (3) It counts freshman participation in any college. In defense of this practice the secretary of the conference says: "We have recently made a ruling more rigid than that of either the Missouri Valley or the Western Conference. Not even one year of college competition as a student of secondary school rank is allowed without counting it. We do not classify colleges as athletic and non-athletic colleges. The classification is wholly from the academic point of view. Departments of education decide the question as to whether a college is a college or not."

This conference maintains a high standard of games in three major sports, football, baseball and track. An annual track and field meet is held in the spring independent of the state meet.

The Hawkeye Conference of Iowa Colleges is made up of State Teachers' College, Ellsworth, Buena Vista, Charles City, Parsons, Penn, Central, St. Ambrose, Dubuque and Upper Iowa. Lenox College and Dubuque German College have recently made application for membership. In their articles of agreement they say: "In order to establish a closer coördination of athletic interest of the smaller Iowa colleges, looking toward faculty control of athletics, and uniformity of treatment of athletic questions, the said colleges by vote of their faculties subscribe to the following articles." Their rules of eligibility require that "No one shall participate in any intercollegiate sport unless he be a *bona fide* student doing full work in a special or regular course in any department which is an integral part of his institution." They allow only four years of participation, counting two years in the academy as one.

Kansas. Of the twenty-one colleges in Kansas, sixteen are members of either the Missouri Valley or the Kansas College Athletic Conference. Kansas University and Kansas State Agricultural College belong to the former conference, the Agricultural College having assumed active membership in December, 1913. Kansas State Normal School, Washburn, Fairmount, College of Emporia, Bethany, Southwestern, St. Mary's, Baker University, Pittsburgh Manual Training Normal School, Ottawa University, Friends' University, McPherson, Cooper, and Kansas Wesleyan University comprise the present membership of the Kansas Conference. This is a faculty conference. The peculiar difference between this and the other associations operating in the sixth district is in a graduated residence rule, which attempts to equalize the difference in strength among its constituency by

the following classification: Institutions having an enrollment of 200 men or more in their collegiate department may not play students below sophomore rank; institutions having less than 200 men and more than 75 men in their college department may play collegiate students without any residence requirement; while institutions having fewer than 75 collegiate students may play sub-freshmen who have been in attendance eighteen weeks. The opinion of some members of the conference concerning this rule is that they are not making much progress towards uniformity in athletic interests and practices. The tendency in the conference seems to be away rather than toward a uniform residence requirement, which from their point of view is an essential thing for the highest standards in athletics. Before this rule was adopted, an attempt was made to form another athletic conference in the state. It might be noted that this is about the trend of action in Iowa, where instead of a graduated residence rule there are two distinct state conferences.

Nebraska. Of the twelve universities and colleges in Nebraska, eleven are members of an association. The University of Nebraska is a member of the Missouri Valley Conference. Bellevue, Doane, Grand Island, Hastings, Cotner, Peru State Normal, Kearney State Normal, University of Omaha, York, and Wesleyan form the Nebraska Intercollegiate Athletic Association. This league is not represented in the National Collegiate Athletic Association, individually or collectively. Dr. Clapp of the University of Nebraska says: "I have tried to get them interested but on account of their very limited financial resources they do not see their way clear to send even one representative to the annual meeting." Their eligibility rules are practically the same as in the other state organizations. Summer baseball is a stumbling block to both the larger and smaller institutions. The University of Nebraska is starting a campaign to raise scholarship standards in the state, especially among athletes, and to devise some plan to prevent football men from dropping out of school at the end of their third year of competition. It seemed impossible to get a copy of the Nebraska Intercollegiate Athletic Association's constitution. It is not known by the writer to what extent it represents faculty control.

Missouri. Missouri has practically as many colleges as Iowa, twenty-five. The state university was the leading spirit in the organization of the Missouri Valley Conference, and is a close observer of its rules. Most of the other colleges in the state belong to the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association. A summary of the replies to letters sent to the members of the association indicated that they are contemplating a joint membership in the National Association. The most definite information that could be obtained as to the condition of athletics in the state is: "We have been working to uplift our athletics for some

time, and we think we have made considerable progress. We cannot go faster than our constituency; however, the situation is becoming decidedly better."

South Dakota. This is the only state in the sixth district not represented in the Missouri Valley Conference. The University of South Dakota, South Dakota State College, South Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, Yankton, and Huron College belong to the Minnesota-Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Redfield College is the only institution in the state out of the fold. The athletic standards of this conference will undoubtedly be reported by the fifth district.

In the entire district faculty control of athletics seems to be the keynote. Sport *per se* and not to win is the ideal toward which the men in control of athletics are striving.

The chairman appointed as a committee on credentials: Professor Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan University, secretary, and Doctor G. L. Meylan of Columbia University; and as a nominating committee the following: Doctor J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A.; Professor T. A. Storey, College of the City of New York; Professor R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Professor H. E. Buchanan, University of Tennessee; Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Professor S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College; Professor P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; Professor O. C. Lester, University of Colorado.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The association reassembled at 2 p.m.

The reading of reports of districts was continued, and the following were presented:

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR P. H. ARBUCKLE, RICE INSTITUTE.

Many attempts have been made in the past few years to organize an association in the Southwest that might be regarded in the same light and of the same importance as the Southern Intercollegiate Association and the Missouri Valley Conference—associations made up of states rather than of schools within a state. The difficulty has been, however, one of distance between institutions that might be considered natural rivals for championship honors in the various branches of intercollegiate athletic activities. The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association, made up of the ten leading institutions of the state, has been the one body definitely organized for the purpose of promoting and

regulating college athletics. The association has served its purpose well, but its scope has been limited in view of the fact that the two state institutions, the University of Texas and Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, by reason of number of student body, loyal support of their state alumni, as well as the traditions that have been fostered by the naturally keen rivalry in all their athletic contests, have year after year deservedly won the honors in all branches of sport in this restricted field. Intersectional games have been scheduled with schools that naturally belonged in this field, but, operating under different rules, it has not always been a question of final superiority. No attempt has been made to build up a real spirit of rivalry that might extend over a period of years rather than the one game. This might have gone on indefinitely had not a new element entered into the field.

The sport writer of the Southwest, realizing the folly of such limitation and desirous of incorporating the stronger colleges of this section into a regularly organized body, has made the practice of producing each year a paper championship team for the Southwest, as well as an All-Southwestern team, mythical, but recognized by all athletic supporters and promoters as authoritative. His efforts have been crowned with well-merited success, and interest in college athletic activities in the Southwest, competitive as well as constructive, may be laid at the door of the sport writer who has made our interests and necessity his own.

Your representative takes great pleasure in announcing to this body the formation of a new athletic organization bounded by the geographical lines mapped out by the National Collegiate Association as the seventh district. This association, the Southwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, charter members of which are the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma A. and M. in Oklahoma, University of Arkansas, University of Texas, Texas A. and M., Southwestern University, Baylor University, and the Rice Institute in Texas, has incorporated in its rules and regulations the features that careful study has shown to be for the best in college athletics. Heretofore in the state organizations it has been found impossible to consider feasible the inclusion of the freshmen and graduate rules because of sister institutions that would have been forced to withdraw had these regulations been introduced into the organization. These rules are features of the new association and beyond a doubt will be rigidly enforced.

One departure, however, from the beaten path has been made. It has been found expedient to differentiate in the matter of summer baseball. The Southwest plays possibly more baseball of various classes than any other section in the United States, due of course to its climatic conditions as well as to the natural

keenness of its men for sport in all its different phases. The rule prohibiting the playing of summer baseball has never been a success in Texas, although different forms of it have been prescribed, adopted, and given fair trial. The Southwest Conference believes that, with the enactment of the freshman rule and with strict observance of scholastic requirements, its athletes will be primarily students, in spite of the fact that some of these men during the preceding summer may have played baseball instead of indulging in the more luxurious joys of a student's holiday. The conference rule reads that no man shall be permitted to participate in college athletics who has played under the National Association or in any outlaw league recognized by the National Association. The conference will be glad to give any information that may be desired in the future in reference to the final working out of this rule.

The Texas Intercollegiate Association will continue as an active body, forming, of course, the Class B organization of this section. Competition between the two bodies will be maintained, and without a doubt Class B teams will at times more than hold their own with teams from the larger field. Such is inevitable. Ability to comply with the rules of the Southwest Conference means an increased membership and a more effective organization.

The Arkansas Intercollegiate Association continues to thrive, notwithstanding the withdrawal of several members through an inability to maintain strict amateur standing.

Viewed from every angle it would appear that the year 1914 has been the banner year of college athletics in the Southwest. More active interest is shown than ever before. The National Collegiate Association may look upon this body as its own, and it is reasonable to hope that in the near future several applications for membership from the institutions comprising the Southwest Conference may be received. Friendly relations are now observed among all schools of this section, and all athletic authorities are working in the closest harmony.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR O. C. LESTER, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

In a district so vast in extent as the eighth, it is difficult for one man to keep closely in touch with movements in athletics, even those of larger significance. However, through the kindness of a majority of the leading institutions in replying promptly to a request for information, I am able to make the following report:

A new faculty athletic conference, called the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, has been organized

during the past year, and became effective in September, 1914. At present it is composed of the following institutions: University of Southern California and Occidental College, Los Angeles, and Pomona College, Claremont. The more important points covered by the constitution and rules adopted are as follows: fifteen points of entrance credits; active faculty control of athletics; an athlete must have made twelve hours' work (ten hours in College of Law) in each semester preceding that in which he wishes to compete, and be carrying successfully twelve hours' work at the time he competes; one-year residence rule; three-year limit of participation; no intercollegiate freshman contests; no financial support for training table or training house.

At a very recent meeting a resolution was adopted classifying an athlete as a professional only in the sport in which he professionalizes himself. Thus, a man who plays summer baseball for money will be barred from the college baseball teams but not from football or track. A life guard is barred from swimming teams only, etc. This action seems to meet with the cordial approval of the press and people of southern California.

A resolution permitting summer baseball has just been adopted also by the Montana Agricultural College, to go into effect in September, 1915.

The Southern California Conference has returned to the American game of football, and a personal letter indicates that the high schools of southern California are contemplating the same step. This conference is trying out the plan of playing off the baseball schedules between the football and the track seasons, making it extend from the middle of January to the first of March.

In the Pacific Northwest Conference, a resolution in favor of summer baseball was rejected at a recent meeting.

The Rocky Mountain Conference has been on record for two years as favoring any means tending to improve the conduct of students at college baseball games. By addresses on sportsmanlike conduct at all college games, by the publication of the main points of the report of the Committee on College Baseball, and of the circular recently issued by the National Association entitled "Right and Wrong Views of College Sport," and in other ways, attempts have been made at better conditions. The apparent results so far are discouraging. But, judging by the amount of repetition and sustained effort necessary in the classroom, there is yet hope.

This conference at a recent meeting discussed unnecessary roughness in basket ball. The sentiment was that a committee of conference members should be appointed to confer with officials and instruct them to stop rough play by enforcing the rules to the limit, even if every member of a team is disqualified. Final

action was deferred until the next meeting, when all the members of the conference will be represented and all of the coaches will be present to hear the wishes of the conference expressed.

The reports indicate a steady growth in general athletics in practically all institutions. This is manifested by more enthusiastic interfraternity, interclass, and interschool contests of all kinds. In some colleges, organizations of letter men are promoting such contests with great success. For this purpose most colleges make use of football, baseball and basket ball games and track meets. At Stanford, intramural Rugby is played by a series of graded teams, including a large number of the men in the university. The University of Washington adds interclass regattas to the list. The University of Colorado and Colorado College are again making use of soccer football in addition to other sports.

General interest in track athletics has greatly increased in recent years. It is particularly keen this year in the Far West on account of the approaching international games in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. At the University of California and at the Oregon Agricultural College fine new tracks are being completed. Colorado College and Oregon Agricultural College have excellent new gymnasiums. Better medical supervision is supplied at a number of places.

No fatalities are reported in this district in connection with athletics during the past year. There were, however, numerous injuries, including four broken legs, one break resulting in the loss of the leg near the hip.

The committee on credentials reported that proper papers, or other evidence, had been presented in the cases of all the accredited delegates in the foregoing list.

The secretary reported that applications had been received from the following institutions for membership:

Bowdoin College, Purdue University, the University of Illinois, International Y. M. C. A. College (the latter to be transferred from associate membership). Also the following applications for joint membership: The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising University of Colorado, Colorado School of Mines, Colorado College, Denver University, Utah University, Utah Agricultural College and Colorado Agricultural College; the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising Bradley Polytechnic, Illinois State Normal University, Hedding College, Eureka College, Illinois College, Lincoln College, Lombard College, Millikin University, Illinois Wesleyan University, William and Vashti College, Shurtleff College, McKendree College, Carthage College, Eastern Illinois State Nor-

mal School, Augustana College and Southern Illinois State Normal School.

The secretary reported the total membership to be 133, comprising 82 active members, 44 joint members and 7 associate members.

The treasurer presented his annual report, audited by Professor C. E. Bolser, showing a balance on hand of \$423.04. The report was accepted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

I. FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Early in March the full committee appointed by this association convened in New York City in conjunction with the full representation of the old rules committee, and after an amalgamation as heretofore made a careful revision of the playing rules of football. Great care was taken to make no radical changes that would affect materially the general tactics and strategy of the game. It was felt by all that the rules as they now stand make possible a magnificent game of football. The dangers and objectionable features have been minimized and eliminated almost completely, so that the game has been safeguarded and protected as never before. There were, however, many minor points which received consideration and revision, the sum total of which was considerable. These changes have for the most part perfected and clarified the technique of the play, have made it less likely that the meaning of the code should be misunderstood, and have sought to raise the standard of sportsmanship.

One of the important changes was the elimination of the "kick out" after a touchback or safety, and the substitution for this play of a scrimmage on the twenty-yard line.

The neutral zone was given added significance by forbidding any encroachment on this territory in making shifts in the line after a team is lined up on the offensive.

The intentional throwing of a ball to the ground to take advantage of a technicality of the rules when a man attempting to make a forward pass found himself forced back, was penalized by a loss of ten yards. To give the passer greater protection from possible injury, a rule was added inflicting a penalty on any one roughing the passer after a pass had been made.

The rule safeguarding the punter was made less drastic, and he consequently has somewhat less protection during a kick than he formerly enjoyed. Tripping by the hand was interdicted and "hiding on the side lines" classed as unsportsmanlike conduct.

In the general interest of the game, it was decided to incorporate a rule withdrawing the privilege of walking up and down the sideline which the head coach has heretofore enjoyed. No one is now permitted to occupy a place upon the sideline.

On account of the intricacy of the play, it was thought best to reintroduce the field judge in important games, though the addition of this official was made optional and not compulsory. A few other technical changes, of very minor importance, were also incorporated.

Taken as it now stands, the code may be safely said to have produced the best game of football that we have ever had, pleasing alike to players and spectators, reasonably safe, clean, spectacular; combining the old running, rushing and kicking game with the open forward pass game, and holding out infinite possibilities for the display of tactics, strategy and generalship on the field of play.

The possibilities in offensive and defensive tactics have been rapidly developing all over the country, and it is highly desirable that the rules of the game when once perfected should be tampered with as little as possible, so that coaches and players alike may be freed from uncertainty and have a stable and definite guide, not subject to change, that they may work out to better advantage the science and strategy of this great and glorious American game.

HENRY L. WILLIAMS, *Chairman*.

II. FATALITIES AMONG FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

It is the opinion of your committee that the reasons for an annual report upon football fatalities have largely ceased to exist, and that further emphasis through the report of the kind that has been submitted during the last five years should be discontinued. Consequently, I would recommend that with the receipt of this report the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

During the season just closed the press has chronicled the death of some thirteen different individuals from the results of participation in football games or practice. Three of these were reported to be college men, of whom but one was a member of a regular 'varsity team.

Mr. John Albert, of the University of Chicago, died at the Battle Creek Sanitarium early in December from a complication of abdominal disorders. A report on the case of Mr. Albert states that "from the medical point of view it is possible that his death was caused by an injury received in football, but as yet

we have no direct evidence either in the history or pathology of the case to indicate this as the cause."

Mr. William S. English, of Mount St. Mary's College, Maryland, died October 12 from concussion of the brain received in a scrub game in which but fifteen players participated, seven on one side and eight on the other. He was not a member of the first team. It was not even a class game, but an impromptu affair gotten up in a spirit of fun.

Mr. T. G. Brown, stated to be a member of the Sewanee University team, died October 3. This boy was a preparatory student and a member of the Sewanee Academy team.

All other deaths reported were of boys under twenty years of age on high school, athletic club, and irregular teams. One of these deaths occurred as a result of blood poisoning from a scratch on the arm received in a game. So far as can be learned, this boy was the only well-trained and fit athlete of the ten non-college men who have died from football.

The results of this fall only emphasize that which all college men have insisted upon from the first, that football is a strenuous game; that no one should participate in it who is not physically fit in every respect to begin with, and then only after he has had proper training and has learned to adjust himself to the conditions arising in the game. It has been laid down time and again as a cardinal principle that no student should participate in this or any other type of competitive athletics without a preliminary medical examination of a most thorough sort to protect the individual against unsuspected organic weaknesses.

The cause for an outcry against football as a brutal and degrading sport cannot be maintained, and the sensationalism that has attached to it heretofore should cease to exist. However, this association should go on record, and even go out of its way, to call the attention of authorities of secondary and elementary schools and of the public generally to the real dangers of the game that exist for those who are physically unfit either because of age or weakness, and for the untrained, and of the necessity of most careful physical and medical examinations of candidates for teams and of expert supervision of all players both in practice and in the playing of games.

GEO. W. EHLER, *Chairman*.

The above report was accepted, without the recommendation as to discontinuing the committee. The executive committee were given power to enlarge the scope of the committee, if it seems desirable, by way of including similar information from the secondary schools, and, perhaps, for other lines of sport besides football.

III. CENTRAL BOARD ON FOOTBALL OFFICIALS.

An effort has been made by the Central Board on Officials during the past year to maintain a more definite regularity and classification in the work and consequent appointment of officials, to economize in as great a measure as possible the collegiate expense by territorial selection, to eliminate quietly from their jurisdiction officials who have proved irresponsible and incompetent, and college appointments which have proven well-nigh impossible, and this in addition to maintaining the regular and somewhat monotonous routine work as carried out in past years.

The present season has proved a somewhat expensive one in covering widespread territory and in educating in Central Board work a new secretary to the Board. This secretary, Mr. Herbert W. Taylor, will probably continue with the Board for a time, thus strengthening its executive ability, as he has proven a most earnest and painstaking assistant in a rather difficult position. Furthermore, at the end of the year the Central Board has a very carefully graduated list of officials obtained from an insistent questionnaire and systematic observations during the past season. This will be at the service of next year's graduate and undergraduate managers, a list which clearly defines in how great a degree services have proved worthy, and in all fairness we must add, unworthy, or at least unsatisfactory, in the work of the past year.

A report to this important body must in first and last analysis be an absolutely frank and honest statement, and for that reason while the balance sheet must announce great satisfaction in systematizing and developing the work of organization, in maintaining a graduated rating of official capacity, in having secured a more coöperate preliminary selection in midsummer of the officials for some fifteen or twenty of the most important games, and in receiving a constantly augmented dignity of reception among the colleges, yet with this satisfaction, it must admit the somewhat increased expense of administration for reasons cited above, the continuing difficulties in the yearly change of student management, the unfairness of two or three colleges in accepting an honorable business obligation which is never obviated by a mid-season change of mind, and the constant difficulty in maintaining a strict neutrality in the relation of officials to the colleges and extending to their appointment.

From the central point of view, it would be a step forward if there might obtain a uniform appointment of permanent trained graduate managers, as experience in the past has shown that these men uniformly appreciate rules of business conduct.

It might be well to urge again this national body to criticize freely and suggest freely to the Central Board and then obtain the support of the represented institutions, in sustaining such action.

The customary statistics follow, indicating the general character and scope of Central Board work.

	1913	1914
Number of college letters received	420	436
Number of letters written to colleges	383	496
Number of letters received from schools and officials	(40)	673
Number of letters written to schools and officials	450	422
Number of change notices to colleges	75	100
Number of change notices to officials	40	(4)
Additional and circular correspondence	500	975
Notices of Interpretation Meeting	400	425
Number of telegrams sent	345	372
Time covered by Central Board work	8½ mo.	8½ mo.
Approximate number of full working days	90	105

DATA ON SCHEDULES.

Number of colleges regularly using service	51	56
Additional colleges using service	41	41
Schools using service	41	28
Freshman teams using service occasionally	6	5
Western teams using service occasionally	9	5
Southern teams using service occasionally	13	13

DATA ON APPOINTMENTS.

Total final appointments	663	765
Total final freshman appointments	25	20
Total final school appointments	71	86
Total final substitutions	100	120
Total number of appointments	859	991
Number of officials used	175	196
Maximum number of appointments for one official	13	11

DATA AS TO FEES.

Highest fee	\$100.00	\$100.00
Lowest fee	5.00	5.00
Number of games using highest fee	4	7
Grading of fees:		
Larger colleges:		
Minimum	\$ 25.00	
Maximum	100.00	
Secondary colleges:		
Minimum	15.00	
Maximum	30.00	
Small colleges:		
Minimum	10.00	
Maximum	25.00	
School fees:		
Minimum	5.00	
Maximum	(Last year, \$20.00)	25.00

DATA AS TO LISTS.

Total number of officials on Central Board List	379	429
Increase over last year		50
Number dropped	42	46
Number of applications rejected		37
Number having limitations	97	80
Number having no limitations	229	325
New applications not yet acted upon		67
Men used not on List	3	6
Number on Western List	103	122
Number on Missouri List	121	138
Number on Ohio List		103
Number on Southern List	34	53
Number on Colored List	4	7
Total on all Lists	641	852

In the future work of the Board, the chairman would recommend:

1. That the national body freely discuss and advise its subordinate committee.
2. That every college stand firm in upholding not only principles of sport, but principles of common business honesty.
3. That the goal of the collegiate world in official appointment be that of strict neutrality.
4. That an increasing spirit of courteous reception to officials as gentlemen be fostered throughout the country.
5. That every representative of this body consider himself personally appointed to render all assistance in his power to the improvement of this important work.

JAMES A. BABBITT, *Chairman*.

The above report was accepted with the elimination of a classification presented by the chairman of football officials, in accordance with reports received concerning their work. For replies to the questionnaire sent out by the committee, see Appendix I (page 68).

IV. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The Rules Committee has made special effort during the past few years to get into close touch by letter, questionnaire and conference with the responsible basket ball men in different parts of the country. The result has been the establishment of a better understanding and more even administration of the rules in the various sections of the country, and a more harmonious development of the game.

Conferences for the study of the rules have been held during the past season under the guidance of the members of the

Rules Committee in Chicago; Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City; Minneapolis; New York City, and Philadelphia. These conferences have been very well attended and have been productive of very good results.

The Eastern Intercollegiate League has inaugurated the plan of putting the responsibility for the administration of the championship games in the hands of a permanent staff of officials who are elected by the managers and captains of the league teams at a meeting held early in the fall, and who are assigned to games by a special committee of graduates. These assignments are not known by the individual teams until the day of the game. The objects of this plan are to increase the feeling of responsibility on the part of this picked group of officials; to stimulate them to study the rules; and to free them from the possible influence of those interested in a given game.

The two leagues formed by the Rules Committee last year are starting their second season, namely: the Northeastern League, made up of Williams, Wesleyan, Union, and Colgate; and the Pennsylvania League, made up of: Eastern section—Swarthmore, Lehigh, and Lafayette; Central section—Albright, Susquehanna, Gettysburg, and Bucknell; Western section—State, Washington and Jefferson, and the University of Pittsburgh.

For the first time this year the Southern Atlantic Athletic Association, of which Dr. J. W. H. Pollard, of Washington and Lee University, is president, has recognized basket ball officially.

A most significant mark of progress is the adoption of the college rules by the Reading High School, Chestnut Hill Academy, and one other school in the Philadelphia section. This is all the more remarkable since Philadelphia is what might be called the hotbed of "cage" basket ball.

The committee has continued its policy of making as few changes as possible in fundamental rules and placing the emphasis upon those changes in form and statement that make the intent of the rules clearer to both player and official. The changes this year, then, are both few in number and, in comparison with those made in previous years, of relatively minor importance.

1. The umpire is relieved of the duty of keeping time. The advantage of having the timekeeper an impartial official, and on the floor in close touch with the game, was outweighed by the disadvantage of having the attention of the umpire divided between the watch and the players at the most critical periods of the game.

2. It is made clear that the man making a free throw may not touch or cross the foul line while making his throw.

3. The rule governing the position of the players, who are jumping for a ball put in play by the official, has been made more

specific and the warning for dropping the hand from behind the back before the ball is touched is abolished. A decision for "delaying the game," or for "personal foul," as the case may be, is made for each infraction of the rule.

4. The rule against blocking is still further emphasized, and it is hoped that this last relic of football interference in basket ball may be abolished during the coming season.

The most serious infractions of the rules—and the ones that have the most profound influence upon the character and development of the game—are those that arise from some form or other of rough play due to personal contact. This fact is worthy of close consideration for the purpose of attempting to learn the causes that are operative in bringing the condition about, and of correcting them if possible. It is evident that many cases of personal contact are not roughness in the real sense of the term, but are clearly unintentional and incidental to the speed of the game. The competent official has no difficulty in judging these incidents correctly, and he is justified in allowing the game to continue without interruption on this account. Such cases need not detain us, as they are of no real significance, and need only to be checked from going to extremes.

The majority of the cases of personal contact and roughness are of a very different sort. It is quite evident that these fall into two principal classes: those due to the player's ignorance or misconception of the rules; and those due to the willingness of the player to "take a chance" to rob an opponent by unfair means of an advantage he may have gained by speed or strategy, or to gain an advantage by unfair means that he could not gain by good play.

Teams and individuals that play dirty ball are generally either inferior to their opponents and are willing to try to overcome the difference by unfair means, or they have been badly coached and are ignorant of the real purpose of the rules and the spirit of the game.

These problems of sportsmanship are not new, nor are they peculiar to basket ball, but they are nevertheless of fundamental importance. It comes down to the question of whether or not the men teaching and competing in college sports are willing, frankly and knowingly, to tolerate deliberate violations of the rules in any game for the sake of victory. If the question appeared as clear as the above statement, under actual conditions, there would be no doubt as to the answer. It is the purpose of this notice to show that evasions and violations of the rules of any game do involve standards of personal honor. The following statements made by Doctor Gulick nearly twenty years ago, when the game was still in its infancy, are to the point:

"There are those who deliberately violate the rules—this is due possibly to a false conception of the object of the game; this object is good sport, not the mere winning of a victory. The good sportsman wishes to win only when he can do so by superior playing, and not by unfairness or violation of rules. A code of rules is a mutual agreement which a gentleman will no more evade or deliberately break than he will break any other agreement for the sake of personal advantage."

It should be the ideal of every college player, coach, and official to look upon the rules as a gentleman's agreement, and to play according to their spirit and intent, rather than to seek for ways of violating them with the least risk of penalty.

The Rules Committee is of the opinion that real progress is being made in the direction of a more general realization of these ideals of sport.

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT, *Chairman.*

V. COMMITTEE ON TRACK RULES.

The secretary reported for Professor F. W. Marvel, the chairman of the committee, that a new edition of the track rules had not been published, inasmuch as the association was expected, at this meeting, to take action regarding the publication of a Handbook including all their rules.

VI. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Your committee, as regularly organized, with the addition of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. C. H. Mapes, of Columbia, has, in the judgment of your secretary, been very materially strengthened. Yet, on the other hand, the opportunities for work in the advancement of association football have proved very limited. An effort was made during the past year to continue the general stimulus to the game throughout the country with the idea of giving it a stronger recommendation in the calendar of events, and to further this end there were planned conventions of heads of school departments, the dissemination to various colleges of soccer literature and various forms of stimulating communications. These were actually carried out as three phases of work.

1. That of personal stimulation and individual effort on the part of the different members of the committee.

2. The effort to obtain school conferences, which resulted in one definite conference held at Haverford in November, and other informal conferences or interviews in other important centers.

3. A careful questionnaire was sent out, of which a résumé report will be quoted later. (See also Appendix I, page 68.)

Before appending his own report, the secretary would quote a communication received from the chairman of the committee, Mr. Garcelon, of Harvard:

"In a rough report of the progress of soccer football in New England, I can state that in the public high schools in many of the larger cities, soccer is played. About 7000 boys are playing scheduled games in the Boston grammar schools. The large private schools have taken up the game and the annual games between Andover and Worcester Academy and similar schools are fixtures. In some of the larger academies there are intramural leagues. From three colleges which do not now play the game, I have reports that games are being planned for next spring. Outside of the colleges there is a keen interest in the game. Many more teams than formerly participate in organized leagues. As to taking any special action to stimulate further an interest in the game, it does not seem to me to be necessary. I believe that the game will naturally thrive and get a strong hold among boys and young men, and that since a good start has been made, it is about as well to let that interest naturally develop as to try to stimulate it. I may say that the papers are giving much more attention than formerly to the games that are played throughout Massachusetts."

In reviewing the reports received from the various colleges and schools in our organization, it is rather difficult to indicate exactly the substance of the report, but the following may be taken as indicative.

Seventy-six institutions have reported to the secretary. The topics to be reported were:

1. Has the game of soccer made any progress with you either from an intercollegiate or intramural standpoint during the past year? If so, what?
2. If utilized as part of the required physical education work, will you please outline this.
3. To what extent has soccer in your immediate neighborhood outside of the college improved?
4. If soccer is played, what form of coaches and officials do you employ?
5. Please give your frank personal opinion of the game, and desire for its future.

In reply to the first question, as to progress from an intercollegiate or intramural standpoint, thirty-two institutions reported that they did not play the game; eight, no progress; three, playing by freshmen; three, lack of space; six, increase in interest; five, intramural organization; two, as a regular class exercise; and one desired to introduce the game.

Replying to the second question as to the incorporation of association football as a part of the physical education system, eight colleges reported it as used in the required work, two as optional in the required work, and eight simply reported it not required, an answer which is rather indefinite. One college played to obtain a knowledge of the game, four reported it utilized as a form of general exercise, two as a substitute for gymnasium work, and four as utilized in the physical training, but for freshman and gymnasium classes only.

In answer to the third question, twenty colleges reported little or no progress as shown in relation to general athletics, and thirteen as having increasing interest. Several did not reply to the question at all.

On the fourth point, investigation as to the form of coaches and officials, five colleges reported coaching by the gymnasium director, three employ a professional coach, three a faculty coach, three student coaches (one of them without salary), one a coach appointed by the freshman instructor in the gymnasium, and one plays with no coach.

On the fifth topic, as to a frank personal opinion of the game, thirty-three colleges were most favorable, five desired it for intramural purpose, and three did not approve of it as a college sport. Three institutions favored the other football more, but desired this, and a few institutions reported lack of space but hoped to play the game.

Summarizing the general situation of soccer football, your secretary would give this as the situation.

1. The general status of the game remains slightly improved by the development of the National Association.
2. It is gradually finding its way into colleges, as the schools pour educated soccer material into them.
3. Through educating the schools primarily do the colleges gain progress.
4. It might be desirable to form a graduate intercollegiate body of some social standing which would stand as a sort of a graduate soccer club and foster the influence of the game.
5. It would be desirable to investigate the proper time of the year for playing the game of soccer and proper relations toward the other football in relation to candidates.

Your committee believes wholly and fully in the importance of the game, and believes it will be ultimately a very strong factor in general physical education development, and furthermore recommends its use as part of the physical education course wherever such seems feasible.

JAMES A. BABBITT, *Secretary.*

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

At this point, Professor G. W. Ehler took the chair, and Doctor McKenzie presented the reports of two special committees, of which he was chairman.

I. ON THE FORMULATION OF RULES FOR SWIMMING MEETS.

The committee presented a set of rules, which will be printed at length in the next PROCEEDINGS. The report of the committee was discussed briefly, and was accepted tentatively. The committee was instructed to confer with representatives of the western colleges and endeavor to modify the rules presented in such a way as to bring about coördination between all parts of the country. The committee was given power to make such changes in their proposed code of rules as they deem best. A show of hands disclosed the fact that not more than twelve of the colleges represented have competitive swimming meets.

II. ON THE REGULATION AND CONTROL OF ATHLETICS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

At the outbreak of the war, most of the nations of Europe were in a stage of organization in athletic sports that very closely approximated the period in America when isolated groups, collected together for their favorite game or sport, were banding themselves together for the purpose of securing some uniform system of competition that would end the trickery and jockeying always present when any interclub competitions were proposed,—the period when unification was considered complete with the formation of an athletic union to take full charge of all forms of athletic competition.

With the background of our experience and that of the English athletic associations, however, they were proceeding with much greater rapidity than we have in America, and in some instances their organization was much more representative and farther advanced than ours, and by the formation of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, proposed in Stockholm in 1912, formed in Berlin, August, 1913, and meeting in France in June, 1914, a true International Union for the conduct of athletic competition was perfected. It works with the International Olympic Committee and is endorsed by representatives from the national athletic bodies of the Argentine Republic, Australasia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hol-

land, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America.

It is scarcely more than twenty-five years since Baron de Coubertin, after visiting the schools of England, saw the importance of their games and sports for national betterment and began his coöperative work with the rowing clubs on the Seine, the football clubs of the schools, and the soccer clubs of Paris. In spite of indifference and even hostility, he built up interest in athletic sports, and with true Gallic imagination foresaw the revival on a grander scale of the ancient festivals of Greece, a dream which he has seen gloriously realized at Athens, Paris, St. Louis, London and Stockholm, and may we hope it is still to be realized in a saner and chastened Berlin.

The Union des Sociétés Françaises de Sports Athletiques was a powerful and consolidated association, and a new France was being built up in a splendid athletic college, a sort of central institute for the teaching of teachers in athletics, presided over by Lieutenant Hebert of the navy and endowed by the Marquis de Polignac. The building near Rheims is now shattered by shells and the running track ploughed up by bursting bombs.

Little Belgium was not behind with her famous rowing clubs of Liège, Bruges, and Ghent, with her soccer teams of international reputation, and her Ligue Belge d'Athletism. Sweden has been going through a transition period from the time when gymnastics was the only national system, to the introduction and organization of competitive athletics, and an impetus was given to the pioneer work of Colonel Viktor Balck by the engaging of an American trainer to direct them in preparing for the Olympic games of 1912. This impetus showed not only in Sweden but throughout all Scandinavia and Finland.

The scattered clubs of Germany were gathered into the Deutsche Sport Behörde für Athletik, largely under the stimulus of the Olympic games in Stockholm and the proposal to hold the next celebration in Berlin. With that genius for organization so characteristic of the nation, a commission headed by Carl Diem was sent to "discover what were the influencing causes of the evident superiority of the American Olympic teams and to observe the American methods of physical training, with a view of taking therefrom what could be of advantage in the physical education of our younger generation, without the possibility of injury and without destroying the national originality."

As a result of this investigation, they returned with a sort of athletic missionary in the person of Alvah Kraentslein, who went from club to club preaching the gospel of athletic training to their listening ears. Austria followed suit as a matter of course.

The course of athletic organization in Sweden and Germany was not an unqualified triumph, however. Many Swedes resented and still resent the intrusion of this more individualistic form of exercise into the gymnastics that make for consolidation.

In Germany the turners were up in arms and actually defeated the first proposed grant for the Olympic games, maintaining that they were aristocratic, that they were anti-social, and that they would break down the more democratic turner organization. It was only by placing several of his sons in the leading sports clubs and by putting on his shining armor and rattling his sabre that the Kaiser succeeded in quelling the rebellion.

In Germany, Sweden and Austria the welding together of scattered states, often with divergent interests, has been the work of the turner and social societies more than any other agency. The great mass drills and the social life of the *turnfest* have been a powerful influence for national unity since the time of Jahn.

In a consolidated, small country like England, on the other hand, where her young men must so often fill positions of responsibility in all quarters of the world, the need for individual initiative is more strongly felt, and this is reflected in her sports. Individualism is the keynote of the Anglo-American athletics, and it is for the future to decide if these two divergent views can ever be brought into accord by a judicious blending of the best features of both. At present we do not find Germany and England seeing eye to eye on many questions.

What can be done, has been done, and done well, however, by the International Federation, which will doubtless be the authoritative body in international sport.

Already they have drawn up rules and regulations for international competition in athletics.

They have started an official register of world, Olympic, and national records.

They have adopted regulation implements that must be uniform for all international competition, and hence will automatically become universal.

They have faced with all the valor of inexperience that ever-present question of a common amateur definition for international athletic competition.

In this last task they have come on some strange problems. Shall an officer whose duty it is to teach swordsmanship be considered an amateur? What should be the status of the Emperor's foresters who captured many of the shooting prizes at Stockholm, or the officers or game keepers? The turners make no distinction between amateur and professional. The Italians at Stockholm were represented by a corps of gymnastic instructors.

The amateur rule of the river Thames, in which the workers about the boats were debarred from competition with club members, sinks into insignificance before these problems which fairly parallel summer baseball.

The national athletic bodies of Europe have borrowed largely, if not entirely, from England and America their form and organization. But is our own official union a perfect model? I venture to say defects could be found.

Since the collection of the athletic clubs with which it started, many things have happened. The great national movement for playgrounds has brought athletic competition within the reach of hundreds of thousands of boys. The public schools have athletic leagues of their own. The colleges already supply more than half the Olympic champions. It seems reasonable, then, that all these organizations, the Young Men's Christian Association and other allied clubs, must be given adequate representation if our national athletic body is to be called truly national.

At this point Doctor McKenzie resumed the chair, and a report was received from the following special committee:

III. ON THE PUBLICATION OF RULES.

There are several reasons why the National Collegiate Athletic Association should give serious consideration to the question of having its own rules governing athletic contests published under its own copyright and under its immediate control. At present they are published and copyrighted by the American Sports Publishing Company, which is intimately associated with a sporting goods firm. The Association has no control over the rules, since the copyright is in the name of the American Sports Company, so that the National Collegiate has not the right to give permission to anyone else to print the rules, nor have they themselves the right to reprint the rules without permission. It is not at all uncommon for a specification to appear in the rules, or, if it is kept out of the rules, in a footnote which makes it appear official, stating that a certain ball or piece of apparatus has been officially adopted by the committee in charge of the rules and must be used in all contests. In some cases, at least, no such action has been taken by the rules committees. It is very much better to make a careful specification of the apparatus to be used and to throw the decision as to what make shall actually be used open to competition. The price of the rule books is gradually being increased, so that during the present year one must pay forty-five cents for the rules governing football, track and basket ball. The American Sports Publishing Company increased the price of the Collegiate Basket Ball Guide for 1914-15 from

ten cents to twenty-five cents without notifying the rules committee or consulting with the officials of the National Collegiate Association.

It seems that it is perfectly practicable to print all of the rules of the National Collegiate under one cover and to have them appear late in the summer, available for all the autumn and winter sports. There could be printed as a section of this handbook certain material of an educational nature that would be of great value in promoting the cause of clean sport in schools, colleges and universities.

At present the advertising value of these handbooks is limited to the promotion of the interests of one firm. There is no reason why the National Collegiate Association should not get the value of this advertising for use in promoting its own work, nor is there any reason why permission to reprint these rules under certain conditions should not be granted to responsible firms or persons. The advantages of this proposition seem to be sufficiently obvious to warrant further consideration of the question.

Your committee has been in correspondence with publishing companies to ascertain whether or not the plan is as practicable from a financial point of view as it is desirable for the reasons above cited. It appears from this preliminary survey that arrangements can be made by which our rules can be published and circulated under our own copyright and control without any serious financial risk.

Two propositions have been considered, one which contemplated the publication of the rules in their present form of individual guides for each sport, and another which provided for the publication of a Handbook of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which should contain not only all the rules now formulated by our various committees, but also a section devoted to a statement of the organization, aims, and worth of the association. This plan contemplates a book without any, or at the most, with very few, illustrations. The price of such a book would naturally be determined in large part by the actual cost of manufacture and circulation, as they may be estimated. It provides also for the publication of "separates" containing the rules of one game which might be sold at a low price for wide distribution.

Both plans studied seem practicable financially. In case the first one is used, taking the present basket ball guide as a basis, the publishers figure that an edition of 3000 copies, including an addition of 10 per cent of manufacturing cost, would show, without any income from advertising, a net deficit of \$281.50. When we consider the fact that over 4000 copies of this guide were distributed before December 1, in spite of the increase in price, and further, that the advertising value of these books is

very great, the publishers' estimate of \$200 or \$300 net profit to be divided equally between them, and the National Collegiate Association, seems reasonable, if this advertising value is realized.

The estimated cost of a Handbook made up as suggested above and containing 200 pages, including 26 pages of advertisements, bound in cloth, is, for an edition of 3000 copies, 22 cents per copy; and for a second edition of 3000 copies, 14 cents per copy. The "separates" from such a book bound in paper would cost from 1.6 to 3.2 cents per copy, according to the number of pages required.

Your committee recommends, therefore, in the light of these facts that a special editorial committee be appointed, empowered to make further investigation of this matter, and, if it seems wise, to publish such a handbook of rules and educational material as outlined above for the association.

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT, *Chairman.*

The association voted, upon hearing the above report, to authorize the president to appoint a committee to publish a set of rules for athletic sports, except football and baseball.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Doctor P. C. Phillips reported the following recommendations from the Federated Committee, of which he is a member as a delegate from this association:

The Federated Committee of national organizations which have athletic interests respectfully recommends to the National Collegiate Athletic Association that it approve the principle of cooperation with other national organizations in the formation of a code of amateur rules and in raising the ethical standards of sport.

It recommends specifically that, working under this general plan, the basket ball rules committee, the swimming rules committee, and the track rules committee be empowered to cooperate with similar committees from other national organizations, and to agree upon a national code of rules for these sports if it seems to them wise.

PAUL C. PHILLIPS,

*Representative of the N. C. A. A.
on the Federated Committee.*

The report was accepted and adopted, and the executive committee were authorized to carry out its recommendations.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft moved the adoption of the following letter:

Board of Directors,
Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:

The broad invitation of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to both individuals and groups, to participate in the athletic events of the Exposition, encourages us to respond, as a preliminary to further participation, by making the following suggestions:

That the present program of an extraordinary list of splendidly arranged competitive athletic events be broadened sufficiently, in both content and supervision, to incorporate the educational and social phases of athletic systems. We wish to suggest that the greatest need of our time, in matters athletic, is to present the subject a little less in its relation to a spectacle, and a great deal more in its relation to the finer questions of education and public recreation. The recent development of physical education and social-athletic recreation in universities, colleges, schools, Y. M. C. A.'s and public recreation centers, gives warrant for our suggestion, no less than a promise of greater and broader public interest in the Exposition itself. We see in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the proper place and environment for endeavoring to make coherent, in national effort, a program of athletics including many of the better, finer and more necessary phases of play, recreation and sport, than are now presented in mere championship events.

We further suggest that, in the light of the untimely death, and consequent loss, of Mr. James E. Sullivan, as director of athletics, there is need of comprehensive leadership and supervision for the forthcoming events. This need will be particularly conspicuous if there is a broadening of the program as suggested above. In this connection, we wish to urge the appointment of Mr. Edward B. DeGroot, to fill this position. Mr. DeGroot's appointment is urged on the following grounds:

He is eminently qualified to give the superior, impartial leadership and supervision demanded by the office of director of athletics.

He possesses a background of practical experience, on a large scale, in both educational institutions and in the organization and administration of competitive and recreative athletics in the South Park System in Chicago, in all phases of physical education and athletic sports. The original investment in this work in the South Parks was \$9,000,000 with an annual budget of \$300,000.

He is a public recreation expert of high national and international reputation.

He was selected by Mr. Sullivan to serve on national committees of the Amateur Athletic Union. He was also Mr. Sullivan's choice for the presidency of the Central Association of the A. A. U., an office which Mr. DeGroot declined.

In 1911 Mr. Sullivan, as chairman of the Recreation Commission of New York City, endeavored to secure him for the executive leadership of New York's Public Recreation Department.

Mr. DeGroot has been retained by the San Francisco school board to develop physical education, public school athletics and social centers. He has also been retained as a lecturer on public recreation in the summer school of the University of California. He will, therefore, be in residence, within a few weeks, in San Francisco.

Finally, we urge Mr. DeGroot's appointment on the ground of good sportsmanship, both in the interest of sport and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The association voted to adopt the letter, and the secretary was instructed to send a copy to the Board of Directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The executive committee were given power to fix the date and place of the meeting next year.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

On nomination of the executive committee, the following committees were appointed for the year 1915:

Committee on Rules for Track Athletics.

Director Frank Castleman, Ohio State University, chairman; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia; Dr. J. L. Griffith, Drake University.

Committee on Rules for Basket Ball.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University, chairman; Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas; Mr. Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Oswald Tower, Williams College; Dr. L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota; Director L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Director Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School.

Committee on Rules for Swimming and Water Sports.

Mr. Paul Withington, Harvard University, chairman; Mr. F. W. Luehring, Princeton University; Dr. D. B. Reed, University of Chicago; Mr. R. F. Nelligan, Amherst College.

Football Rules Committee.

Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota, chairman; Mr. E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Mr. Harris Cope, University of the South; Lieut. D. I. Sultan, United States Military Academy; Prof. C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; Prof. S. C. Williams, Iowa State College.

Committee on Rules for Soccer Football.

Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College, chairman; Mr. W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; Dr. P. S. Page, Phillips Academy, Andover; Mr. George Orton, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas; Director Frank Castleman, Ohio State University; Mr. C. H. Mapes, Columbia University.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The nominating committee made the following report, and, on motion, the secretary cast a ballot, whereupon the following were declared by the chairman duly elected to office for the year 1915:

President, Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, Harvard University; vice president, Dean James R. Angell, University of Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Prof. Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

District representatives, First District, Prof. F. N. Whittier, Bowdoin College; Second District, Prof. J. A. Miller, Swarthmore College; Third District, Prof. E. F. Shannon, Washington and Lee University; Fourth District, Prof. O. E. Brown, Vanderbilt University; Fifth District, Dean Thomas F. Holgate, Northwestern University; Sixth District, Prof. E. W. Murray, University of Kansas; Seventh District, Prof. W. T. Mather, University of Texas; Eighth District, Prof. S. L. Macdonald, Colorado Agricultural College.

EVENING SESSION.

The association reassembled at 8 p.m. Dr. G. W. Ehler was elected chairman.

The secretary read the following communication:

COLLEGE ATHLETICS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

PROF. FRANK ANGELL, LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

I have accepted with pleasure the invitation to address this goodly fellowship of missionaries in athletics, but find the subject of athletics on the Pacific coast, suggested to me for discussion, far too generous.

For a trial flight of my imagination over the 1200 odd miles between Vancouver and San Diego, I found, in aeronautic parlance, the motor too weak for the course. Accordingly, I shall limit my talk to the topic of athletics in northern California, and, considering the area involved is larger than New England, the subject seems sufficiently broad for a twenty-minute paper.

As far as college athletics go, I gather from the interesting reports of your association that the broad features of our difficulties bear a family resemblance throughout the country, differing mainly in local coloring. In all sections, there seems to be excessive rivalry running over into unsportsmanlike partisanship, everywhere a tendency to narrow sports down to the train-

ing of intercollegiate teams, and everywhere the commercial and muckerish tendencies in baseball.

Local coloring in northern California comes from the dual form of intercollegiate rivalry; there are two large universities, California and Stanford, and several smaller denominational colleges, which pair off in athletic competition. Whether this condition leads to more intense partisanship or a better understanding, I cannot say, not being intimately acquainted with eastern conditions.

In the matter of "dragging" the preparatory schools for promising athletes, I should imagine we are not so strenuous as in the East; at any rate, a close acquaintance with interscholastic meets has shown us that the athletic "drag" hereabouts is not nearly so important a factor in "steering" subfreshmen as fraternity pledging, though occasionally the two run together. Per contra, as between California and Stanford, the fraternities through mutual entertainment have a good influence in toning down excessive partisanship. "Dirty work" against a stranger comes easier than against an acquaintance. In fact, through the cultivation of social relations, and through strict refereeing and umpiring, I look for a bettering of our standards of sportsmanship rather than through elaborate intercollegiate agreements.

The style of football played in northern California is the straight Rugby game—a form of sport which is satisfactory to faculty and students at Stanford and likewise to the preparatory schools.

In starting some twelve years ago to increase the number and likewise the pleasure of those taking part in sports, the Stanford athletic authorities found their chief obstacle in the game of college football. As it existed here eight years back, relatively few men took part in the game and of these still fewer seemed to enjoy it. Intracollegiate football had dwindled to the vanishing point and there were no matches after the "big game." So far as we could see, the activity amounted merely to arduous practice for the big game and the big game itself.

In the season just past we have had in the neighborhood of 200 men playing football. The football fields have been worked to the limit of their capacity with club and college matches, which means, of course, that a goodly number of fellows with little hope of making a 'varsity team have been getting fun and incidentally healthful exercise from the game.

I have no desire to abuse your hospitality by taking this occasion to spread propaganda in behalf of a game to which I have become an enthusiastic convert; but I earnestly desire to go on record as saying that the Rugby game, directly through its attractiveness to the players and indirectly through reaction on other sports, has been of the greatest service in increasing the

number and pleasure of participants in athletics both in and out of Stanford University. The main trouble with the football situation in this neck of the woods is the lack of a central governing body with power to enforce its mandates, corresponding to the Rugby Union of England and the British colonies. The power of the big universities is still too great and that of the smaller colleges and clubs too weak in our union to admit of the democratic level obtaining in England. In addition, the union should have a league of referees with full power to enforce their decisions, but this again is not easy to create in so young an organization as ours. When the Australian "Wallabies" toured the state several years ago, they were dragging about a man who seemed to be neither player nor official of the club. On inquiry it was found that he had been sent off the field for questioning the decision of a referee in an English match, and that he could not play again until after formal investigation and reinstatement by the officials of the home organization which forms part of the general Rugby Union. Whether such severity is expedient I cannot say; there is, however, no question but that a strong referee's league with power and disposition to suspend indefinitely, if need be, any player for rough or unsportsmanlike play, would have a most chastening effect on the win-at-any-price spirit.

I should be ungrateful if at this juncture I did not acknowledge the service which the British colonial teams have rendered us, not merely in popularizing the game of football, but in demonstrating it as a sport for sport's sake. The democratic constitution of these teams is remarkable. I recall to mind in their personnel, merchants, clerks, bankers, brokers, mechanics, policemen, firemen, college students and small farmers. It goes without saying that clubs of such a kind are out to play football as a matter of pleasure, and through their tours in California no less than in the return visits of the Californians to Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia, we have been shown football played for the joy of the game. Incidentally through a profuse and generous hospitality the colonial teams have shown us the value of the social amenities in promoting a sportsmanlike spirit in match games.

I wish I could bring the association as good tidings of the welfare of our national game as I can of football, but, alas! baseball maintains its position at the foot of the list of sports in manners and morals with a discouraging persistency.

We have not indeed developed that refined product of near-amateurism known as the "summer-hotel player." I fear, however, this cannot be attributed to our superior virtue but to the scarcity of big summer hotels in northern California.

On the other hand, the "semi-pro," whatever saving grace there may be in the term, flourishes in our medium-sized towns with exceeding virulence.

In the matter of summer ball playing there is, of course, out here considerable difference of usage among the colleges. Some let it go without protest; others, among which are California and Stanford, try with more or less success to check it.

Naturally, we run up against the old familiar argument that a student has as much right to earn his way through college by playing ball as he has by lumbering, harvesting or any other summer occupation. This right no one denies, as far as I know, but when, as a corollary to this proposition, it is asserted that he has the right to compete on 'varsity teams, we demur vigorously. And among the reasons for which we demur are: (1) If the "semi-pro" is allowed in baseball, it will only be a question of time before all sports will become tarred with commercialism; (2) it is unfair for professionals to compete with amateurs for positions on a representative college team; (3) the circumstances surrounding most players in country town leagues are objectionable, the teams usually being financed by the saloon and "sporty" element of the place. In addition there is, of course, the amateur definition clause in all intercollegiate agreements, and while parts of the definition are suited only to the conditions of an earlier time, it is still sound at the core in ruling out the paid player.

But in a sojourn in the East a few years since, I ran into a new form of argument touching the summer professional; i.e., new to me, though I have been given to understand that actually it was aged if not respectable. In effect, it was that the practice could not be stopped, and that the outcome of strict ruling would be to add the sin of lying to the venality of summer playing. To my untutored mind this state of affairs seemed something in the nature of a "hold-up." "We propose to play summer ball if we want to," seems to be the gist of the situation, "and if you rule against it, we will evade the ruling, or, if necessary, lie about it." Now in the nineteen years of my stewardship as chairman of our athletic committee, I do not doubt that there have been some cases of professionalism by our men of which the committee has never heard; there have also been a few cases which came to the knowledge of the committee after the offenders had passed out of college. But we also know from unequivocal testimony that many have been withheld by the ruling, through motives of fear or loyalty, from wandering in professional paths, not to speak of the restraining influence on entrants who would have used college athletics as a training school for professional careers. Taken all in all, we feel that the good accomplished by standing for the amateur ruling considerably outweighs the evil. Should college baseball, however, become so honeycombed with the pro-

fessional or commercial spirit that there is no amateur soundness left in it, then it seems to me that the game—fine a sport as it is—should be cut off from the intercollegiate list. Of baseball manners in this section of the country, the less said the better.

In the matter of rowing, I gather from the eastern papers that California has shown good sportsmanship and but little "class," and in tennis both class and sportsmanship. To the common question, "Why does California send out so disproportionately large a number of good ball and tennis players," I think the obvious answer of "climate" is in the main correct; the baseball season begins its schedule of games in January and tennis is played all the year through.

Soccer football is slowly gaining ground and seems a most enjoyable and recreative sport; lacrosse, admirably suited to California conditions, has had here but a sporadic career; hockey practically does not exist.

An exceedingly interesting experiment is now being tried out in California in the formation of a state-wide federation of the high schools which proposes to take over and administer all the high school athletic sports. The object of the federation is to standardize, so to speak, the procedure in high school sports, to give mutual help and backing to the faculties of the schools in their conduct of sports—promoting them when they are weak and curbing them where they have run riot, and finally through stringent ruling, to further a high standard of sportsmanship. The program is exceedingly ambitious and one can have but the heartiest wishes for its successful outcome, but it is obvious that the crux of the situation lies with the selection and appointment of competent officials, referees and umpires, unflinchingly backed up by all the school faculties.

In closing this paper I wish to thank you for the pleasure and honor I have had in addressing you and further to express my regrets that an unfavorable conjunction of professorial salary and elaborate street improvements have withheld me from a *vis-a-vis* meeting with your association. I have enjoyed reading your bulletins and sympathize thoroughly with their spirit. The valuable report of your committee on baseball, for which I have found President Pritchett's "Evolution of College Baseball" a worthy supplement, I have been planting in soil where it may be hoped to bring forth the fruit of better sportsmanship. And I hope that in the not distant future Stanford may be enrolled among the members of your useful association.

Following the practice of the association, a general discussion occupied the attention of the delegates for several hours, in which a number of topics were touched upon of interest to most of those present.

The secretary was requested to ask the colleges belonging to the association to report, for the next convention, how far they have adopted the recommendations of the committee which reported last year on ridding college football of its objectionable features.

The executive committee was requested to consider the proposition which has been made recently in the public print that military training be introduced into colleges of the United States as a substitute for intercollegiate athletics.

The secretary was directed, by a unanimous rising vote, to convey to Dean Briggs the regret of the delegates that he had been unable to attend the meeting, and the earnest expression of their hope that his health would be speedily restored.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Secretary*.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES.

I. THE PROFESSIONAL VERSUS THE EDUCATIONAL IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

PROFESSOR C. W. SAVAGE, OBERLIN COLLEGE.

The subject which I am to present to-day is not a small one. My treatment in the time allotted, therefore, must of necessity be fragmentary rather than full, suggestive rather than exhaustive. For this reason, lest my viewpoint be obscured and I be misunderstood, I wish to state at the outset that I am an ardent believer in intercollegiate sport in all its various branches; that I have been a 'varsity athlete myself, have coached 'varsity athletic teams, and am still closely connected with intercollegiate athletics. I trust, therefore, that my observations will not be considered as the maunderings of a "musty old high-brow," but rather as the conclusions of an ardent lover of, and believer in, athletic sports.

During the past ten years it has been increasingly borne in upon me that there are two great aspects of our athletic problem—two great tendencies, which I roughly characterize as the professional and the educational. In the early years of college athletics in America, only their recreational, hygienic and social aspects were recognized. In a surprisingly short time, owing to the innate love of sport and the growing intensity of athletic rivalry on the one hand, and to the conservatism and shortsightedness of educators on the other, we find strong student athletic associations flourishing and the entire control of college athletics vested in these associations. These organizations rapidly acquired great power. Young and inexperienced student managers abused this power and made embarrassing mistakes. The resultant bickerings and recriminations became so tiresome that it was rightly conceived that continuity and experience in management would reduce if not eliminate much misunderstanding and friction. This more efficient management shaped itself into what is now commonly called the graduate managership.

With a business man at the helm, the storms and perils of intercollegiate strife were largely dissipated, and the ship of sport for a time sailed smoother seas. College faculties breathed more easily, believing that the threatening clouds of athletic trouble had been dispelled.

But sports, well managed, grew in popularity both with the students and with the public. The graduate manager was a business man, and with an eye to business, he saw that greater gate receipts meant better facilities, more equipment, and the means of attaining better results. Better results to the students, to the

alumni, to the graduate manager, and even to the faculty meant more athletic victories. The business man's business grew. The training table, the training quarters, the return of star graduates to help coach, the high-salaried professional coach, magnificent athletic fields and imposing stadia were all made possible by good business methods and by the skill of the graduate managers in exploiting the loyalty of alumni. But the athletic association was not an educational body. The graduate manager was not an educator. He was closer to the alumni than to the faculty. His great enterprise assumed such proportions, and its exactions on the time and thought of the students became so heavy, that scholastic pursuits were considerably interrupted.

Here, with characteristic conservatism, college authorities came forward with a harmless prescription for faculty control—an advisory athletic committee, composed of some members of the faculty with sporting proclivities, a proportion of real sports from the alumni, and a representation of undergraduates. This committee advised the graduate manager and even did more, but the graduate manager still, for the most part, had his own way. The athletic associations have grown into corporations, and now hold property worth millions. Intercollegiate sport has gradually become commercialized and professionalized. The good name of the student athlete has often been smirched by proselyting and subsidizing, and our controversy of amateurism versus professionalism has grown ever more insistent. How can we expect professionalized sport to turn out amateur sportsmen? I believe that college and university presidents and thinking people in general, who have the courage to face the situation squarely, feel with President Wilson that there is real danger of the side show becoming more important than the main tent.

During the last few years slight indications of attempts at readjustment have appeared. The place of play is coming to be recognized. The educational world is in travail, and there is hope that a new athletic era is to be born, an era with an athletic policy that shall be the legitimate offspring of an educational system; a child, sane, sensible, sturdy and strong, who will, by the might of his clean ancestry and undoubted parentage, beat down his bullying braggart of a bastard brother until he shall come to recognize his rightful place in the educational family circle.

But possibly the sturdy younger son has already been conceived. In almost any college faculty you will now find a few men of vision who are beginning to preach the doctrine that play has a real and distinctive place in education, and even in higher education. What that place should be, I would like to discuss here, but it is outside the province of this paper. But what of the place of play in education at the present time?

For the sake of analogy, imagine the student body taking a

great interest in the work of the Department of Expression and Public Speaking. A number of students form a dramatic association, secure a competent coach, and elect a manager. By patient training, a skilled debating team is developed, several prize orators are produced and a splendid cast of characters is trained to portray a Shakespearean play. Granted that contests for the orators and debaters and a theatrical engagement for the actors could be secured each week without the interruption of college work, will any educator here present advise that it would be good educational policy to schedule regular seasons of seven to ten weeks each year for these young people to travel about the country and appear before public audiences, while at the same time the great mass of the students should receive practically no instruction or training in any form of public expression?

This analogy cannot be pressed too far, yet it is apt enough to afford food for thought.

The facts of the case are that there is little or no justification of the present status of intercollegiate sport as a legitimate interest in an educational system. Some of you will say that it needs no educational justification, but with that position I must disagree. Thanks to the influence of this great association, and to the zealous and indefatigable efforts of the friends of good sport working through local conferences, the conditions surrounding intercollegiate sport have improved tremendously in late years, as far as public performances and external conditions are concerned. But we have not yet gone to the root of the matter. We are industriously pruning and trimming the athletic tree, plucking a leaf here and a diseased blossom there; but we hesitate to lay the axe to the root. With the great educational and moral principles underlying sport and with the question of amateurism I fear we are making little progress.

Now our difficulties in both these respects are largely due to one and the same cause. Under existing conditions promising young athletes in high schools and academies are rounded up by alumni scouts or other agencies, they receive inducements of one sort and another, in many cases legitimate and in many other cases such as to prostitute all moral integrity. But whether right or wrong, the athlete is zealously sought after, and that because he is an athlete. If possible he is placed under obligations before reaching college, he is even steered to the proper fitting school of the particular college. He thus enters college with the wrong idea of the relative importance of sport and study. Once in college he lives in an athletic atmosphere that is commercialized and professionalized. He joins the freshman squad and his training is begun. Neither time nor expense is spared to fit him "to deliver." He is promoted to the 'varsity squad. With professional coaches paid enormous salaries for a season's work,

with the high-salaried trainer and his retinue, with a famous old grad a thousand miles away summoned by telegraph, expenses paid, to show him how to lengthen his punt a couple of yards, with scouts, who have watched every game of opposing teams throughout the season, returning for the week prior to meeting this or that opponent and coaching how to meet the particular opponent's play, with trips involving three or four days' absence from classes, with a week spent at the seashore or mountains away from the classroom—with all of these things and countless others, what idea of sport is the student to get? Is it sport or is it business, a pastime or a profession? Is it more important than studies or not? That our student athletes carry themselves as well as they do under these circumstances is a tremendous tribute to the stuff of which they are made. That they are able to do anything with their studies is almost inconceivable, yet here again they acquit themselves surprisingly well. But my contention is that the whole program is fundamentally wrong. The whole scheme is professionalized. Efficiency is developed down to the minutest detail. No captain of industry or corporation board of directors could map out a plan of campaign and carry it out with greater efficiency. The coaches and the managers in our great colleges leave no stone unturned that victories may result. Money is poured out like water. The student players are mere pawns, a band of picked men trained and groomed for the day of the contest. That the boys like this sort of thing and that athletic honors are coveted is neither here nor there.

I maintain that it is because of this system that to-day, in spite of multitudinous rules of eligibility, in spite of gentlemen's agreements, in spite of quasi-faculty control, we still have insistent calls for rule revisions, we still have men actually hired to play football on college teams, we still have men competing four and five years, we still have boys lying about their amateur standing, we still have charges made against the morality of intercollegiate sport.

All these things and countless others exist because of the system that has gradually been developed. There is nothing in the history of education to parallel this development. It is best likened to the war policies of Great Britain and Germany, now grappling in a struggle to the death. For a score of years each nation has been trying to surpass the other in preparedness for war. Similarly, since the beginning of intercollegiate football each institution has attempted to get ahead of its rivals in preparedness for the game. Gentlemen, the time for disarmament has come. To my mind our athletic troubles will never grow less, our discussions over the definition of an amateur never cease, until there is a radical readjustment of our athletic system, at least as far as intercollegiate football is concerned. Understand

that I am making no charge against football as a game. I believe that our American game of football is the greatest game that the human intellect has ever devised. And let it be clearly understood that I am in no way censuring the special coach, be he graduate or professional. Neither do I blame the athletic associations or their managers. All alike are creatures of the system, and, like Topsy, the system has "just grown." The blame for the situation in the last analysis must rest upon the college authorities. Because of their lack of insight and of foresight we are where we are.

That our great universities will soon change their methods is doubtful. But eventually reformation, if not revolution, must come. At the present time, the trend is almost entirely in the other direction. Coaches who can "deliver the goods" are getting higher and higher salaries. Unsuccessful coaches must go. One bad season is enough. Or the coaching system is at fault and a new one must be tried. You know the ins and outs of the entire situation. But let me ask you a question. Do the presidents or the faculties or the trustees or the regents have anything to say in these matters? Very little. You may say that the educational authorities should have nothing to do with these matters. I maintain that they should have everything to do with them. As long as the students are in an educational institution, educators should direct and control all the educational influences to which they are subjected, and that, too, in such a way that the greatest good to the greatest number may result.

All games and sports in the last analysis have their genesis in the fundamental instinct of play, an instinct almost as powerful and as impelling as the instinct of self-preservation. The biological significance of this all-powerful play impulse is only beginning to be understood. That we as educators should not be content to dillydally with innocuous attempts at repression and control, but rather rouse ourselves to direct and utilize this tremendous force as a real means to education, is my plea.

Although I have already made a sad inroad upon your patience, I cannot close without a word along constructive lines. I have no panacea, no cure-all, to propose. But certain tendencies at least deserve commendation and certain policies can be suggested.

Certainly a readjustment all along the line is necessary, particularly in high schools and academies. Secondary schools are too prone to ape the colleges, but here and there they are showing signs of independence and originality. A high school on the Pacific slope maintains an interscholastic schedule but never sends out the same team to represent it. In the East the splendid Andover plan (of which you are to hear shortly) is certainly greatly to be commended.

In intercollegiate athletics, undoubtedly either schedules should

be greatly cut down or different teams should be sent into the different games. In the one or two big games which every college always has on its schedule, surely the best team should represent its institution. But on such great days as these there should be no attempt on the part of the faculty to maintain college appointments. The day should be a holiday for both institutions. The one, both students and faculty, should be the guests of the other. Hospitality both before and after the game should be extended and received. I lay especial emphasis on the aftermath, for I think it would accrue greatly to the education of the victors were they to have an opportunity to learn how to comport themselves considerately and as gentlemen after a victory. The round of such a day of pleasure might fittingly end in a great athletic rally, with both teams present and the student bodies intermingling as friends. It would probably eliminate many of our troubles if gate receipts could be done away with and attendance be by student ticket and by invitation only. There is not the slightest reason why a sane athletic system should not be supported by endowment or by a student athletic fee, and athletics be run on a carefully prepared budget. The sport itself would then be running on a strictly amateur basis, and most of our evils would die a natural death.

The professional coaches would undoubtedly give place to men of faculty standing on the staff of the department of physical education. The practice now quite common in the Middle West of hiring the football coach for the entire year is a step in the right direction, but in too many instances the presence of the coach serves only to increase the stress on football. He is constantly "sizing up" and working with his material for the next season; he has them practise boxing and wrestling through the winter, gives a number of talks on the fine points of the game, and in the spring calls them out for unseasonable and senseless "spring practice." "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts"—of football? Well, hardly!

Another suggestion would be to schedule intercollegiate meets between departments or classes. If intercollegiate games are good for twenty-five players out of five thousand students, why not for a hundred, or five hundred? Doubtless many other and better suggestions could be made, but enough has been said to serve my purpose.

In my judgment, it is the privilege and duty of every delegate in this convention to go back to his institution and say: "Let us do away with this ineffective scheme of faculty control of athletics, and let us hasten the day of faculty direction and utilization. Let us recognize the value of athletic sports in education and make a real place for them." In other words, the time has come for educational institutions, to incorporate the entire

athletic life of the institution, intercollegiate as well as intramural, into their educational program. No longer should we be content with intensive athletics alone, even were they to be conducted in a manner above reproach. Our attention and effort should also be turned to extensive athletics as well, if we are to justify them in the life of students. Even should we claim that play and games afford nothing more than social and hygienic effects (and this I, for one, cannot admit), our athletic methods of to-day are preposterous, even scandalous, and almost entirely indefensible as a legitimate interest in the efficient working program of an educational institution.

"Ranting radicalism," I seem to hear many of you say. Others say, "Even if true, impossible and impracticable." Well, we educators always have been conservative. I will admit that I am taking a long look ahead, but I am emboldened to point the way to-day for two great reasons.

In the first place, we are met to-day in a great city of the Middle West, and I am addressing a body composed largely of progressive western men. You men represent institutions with a future. Unhampered by a load of tradition, set yourselves seriously to this problem, and blaze a new trail. Remember, not everything that has been, or is, is right.

Secondly, this is a material age. Thanks to the wonders of invention and the miracles of modern science, no age and no nation has ever enjoyed the material advantages which we are enjoying to-day; and because of the stoppage of the ordinary channels of trade due to the European conflict, we see in the immediate future new opportunities for our commercial aggrandizement such as the world has never before afforded. But herein lies a tremendous national peril. Easy wealth and industrial prosperity do not make nations great. Our best civilization is already open to the charge of softness. Will not greater prosperity completely enervate and demoralize us?

The nations of Europe are to-day engaging in a titanic struggle which is transforming men from the easy-going "flannelled fools" of Kipling to prodigies of courage and physical endurance. A moral regeneration is sweeping all Europe. War has this virtue at least. But our nation is the prophet of peace. How are we, at the rising tide of a material prosperity never before dreamed of, to be able to keep our virility? War makes heroes, easy wealth makes molycoddles and worse. Our manhood must possess virility, force, physical courage and endurance if this nation is to endure on the earth. And where so naturally and so well are these qualities engendered as on the athletic field? Therefore, I challenge you, not only for the sake of our national greatness but for the sake of our very existence, to help hasten the day when the participation in athletic sports shall be general,

and when every college man shall leave his *alma mater* physically and morally, as well as intellectually, fit.

II. THE ANDOVER PLAN.

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At the risk of taking you over familiar ground, I am going to review first the situation in American sport which demands some such change in organization as that which we have made at Andover. Doctor Endicott Peabody spoke to your conference last year about the difference between our American ideas of sport and those which prevail in England. It is a blind and foolish patriotism which prevents us from acknowledging frankly that we are a long distance behind the English schools and universities in this respect, and that if we ever catch up with them we shall then cease cheating ourselves out of our birthright. Has not England under war pressure just given us an excellent demonstration of the difference between a "rooter" and a player? The English press spoke out sharply against the forty thousand Manchester rooters who occupied bleachers at a professional soccer game and provided only a corporal's guard of recruits for the army. How different was the response at Oxford and Cambridge. Two-thirds of the Oxford students went at the first summons, and now even the freshmen have put on khaki to "play up" for their country. The colleges are empty. This is an impressive response, a response by men accustomed to the discipline of athletic contests on the rivers and playing fields. These men are not rooters; they are players, who know how to keep their wits about them under exciting conditions,—trained sportsmen, who have learned in many a close match that sheer will power can force a victory after tired muscles have signaled for surrender. English university men are not sitting on the bleachers now; they never learned how to sit on the bleachers at Eton and Magdalen, Rugby and Trinity.

I am not going to say that our American students, accustomed as they are to playing the rôle of organized loafer, would display the inertia of the Manchester soccer fans if given similar conditions. They would not. But it is fair to say that the man who plays the game is making himself a more useful citizen, while the man who sits on the bleachers is developing a bad habit of *simply looking on*.

And I may add that in one respect the situation of the indifferent Manchester spectator is like that of the American student rooter: he has no opportunity to get into the game. Our American universities, like the English factory owners, cannot afford to provide playing fields, but offer, instead, a seat in the bleachers.